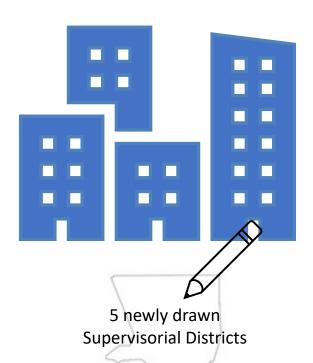
Los Angeles County Citizens Redistricting (CRC) Commission



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

REDISTRICTING 2021

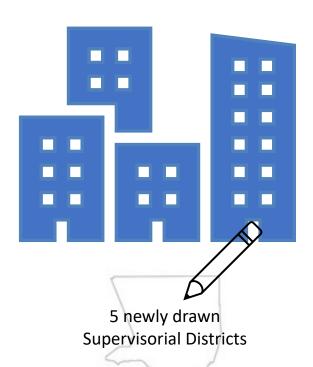




Topics

- New Approach with LA County Citizens
 Redistricting Commission (CRC)
- Significance, diversity, and size of Los Angeles County
- Redistricting overview
- What your organization can do





Topics

- New Approach with LA County CRC
- Significance, diversity, and size of Los Angeles County
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LA County Redistricting Approach

Past Approach

- The Board of Supervisors appointed an advisory Boundary Redistricting Committee (BRC) to study proposed changes to the boundaries.
- The Board of Supervisors could make revisions before adopting the final redistricted boundaries.

New Approach with California SB 2016

- Formation of Citizens Redistricting
 Commission to draw the boundary lines of the five single-member supervisorial districts for the next 10 years
- Independent from the influence of the Board
- Reasonably representative of the County's diversity

5 newly drawn Supervisorial Districts







Trend for California cities and counties to move to independent commissions

Los Angeles County Long Beach

San Diego County Escondido Chula Vista San Diego





Our Values

Accountability: We are accountable to the process and each other to serve all the constituents of Los Angeles County.

Transparency: We are committed to openness in all aspects of the redistricting process.

Objectivity: We are careful, intentional, fair-minded, and impartial and will actively resist undue influence in establishing supervisorial district boundaries in an equitable manner.

Integrity: We are honest, truthful, ethical, principled, respectful, and professional.

Inclusion & Equity: We seek to create and foster a true sense of belonging and eliminate potential barriers by being purposeful, deliberate, and effective in comprehensive public outreach, engagement, and feedback.





Our Independence: Commissioner Selection Process

Phase 1:

RegistrarRecorder/County
Clerk Identification of
60 Most Qualified
Applicants



Phase 2:

Auditor-Controller
Random Drawing of 8
Commissioners



Phase 3:

Selection of 6
Additional
Commissioners

- 741 applications
- 533 qualified applicants
- 60 most qualified

- 1 randomly drawn per Supervisorial District
- 3 randomly drawn from remaining 55 applicants

- Ratings of all 60 applications
 - Holistic approach
 - Scale of 1-10
- List narrowed to reflect:
 - Political party affiliations
 - Diverse demographics
- Slate of 6



Who We Are: Our CRC Commissioners

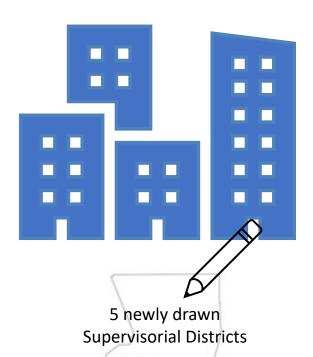
Race/Ethnicity	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC (rounded)	% of LA County
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx	6	43%	46%
Asian (incl. Pacific Islander)	3	21%	15%
White (Not of Hispanic Origin)	3	21%	25%
Black/African American	2	14%	9%
Other (incl. American Indian/Alaskan Native)		0%	5%

Gender	# CRC Commissioners	% CRC	% of LA County
Female	6	43%	50%
Male	8	57%	50%
Non-Binary	0		

Political Party Affiliation	Percent of Registered Voters	Percentages Applied to 14	Commissioners Selected		
			Number	Percent	
Democratic	52.449%	7.343	8	57%	
NDR	30.400%	4.256	4	29%	
Republican	17.151%	2.401	2	14%	
Totals	100.000%	14.000	14	100%	



REDISTRICTING 2021



Topics

- New Approach with LA County CRC
- Significance, diversity, and size of Los Angeles County
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Why Redistricting is Important

- At the local level, periodic redistricting and redrawing of the boundaries are important to:
 - Rebalance district populations
 - Ensure the Board of Supervisors fairly reflects the County's diverse population
 - Design districts that are reasonably equal in population
 - Meet the constitutional principal of "one person, one vote"
 - Vote for the supervisor of your choice
 - Ensure your voice is heard



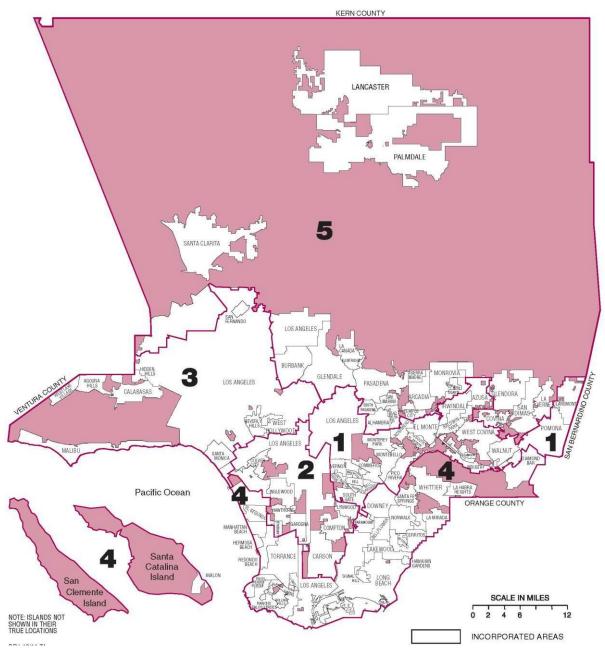




Why Redistricting is Important

- Board of Supervisors should be responsive to the preferences and needs of residents:
 - Public policies to improve lives
 - Services provided and resources in your community
 - Public health and public medical centers
 - Tax assessments
 - Public social services
 - Sheriff
 - Municipal services to unincorporated areas and contract cities
 - ...and many other public services

Complexity of Los Angeles County



Most populous U.S. county: 10 million people

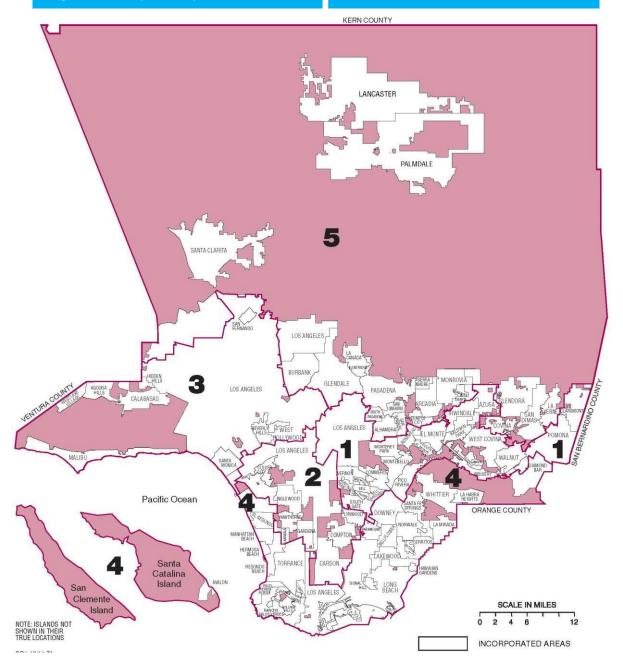
- 25% of California's population
- Population greater than 41 individual U.S. states

3rd largest metropolitan economy in the world

- 88 cities and 100+ unincorporated areas
- Los Angeles City is the 2nd most populous city with 4 million residents

One of the most ethnically diverse U.S. counties

Current Supervisorial Districts



5 supervisorial districts – about 2 million people per district

Each with an elected Board of Supervisor to represent the residents in their supervisorial district

Supervisors must reside in their districts during their incumbency

LA County will continue to have 5 supervisorial districts for redistricting in 2021. (Any change would require voter approval.)

Current Supervisorial Districts



Historical Context in Los Angeles County

Garza v. County of Los Angeles, 918 F. 2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990)

- 1959 Intentional discrimination against Latino community
- 1965 Intentional discrimination against Latino community
- 1971 Intentional discrimination against Latino community
- 1981 Intentional discrimination against Latino community
- 1990 Intentional discrimination against Latino community
- 2001 Redistricting under supervision of U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- 2010 Redistricting plan approved over objections; 4th Board of Supervisors' vote provided to expedite Federal court action – no Federal court action occurred

Source: Justin Levitt, Esq., Loyola Law School faculty:

https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Justin_L_presentation_03_10_21.pdf





Historical Context in Los Angeles County

Garza v. County of Los Angeles, 918 F. 2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990)

For decades, the County:

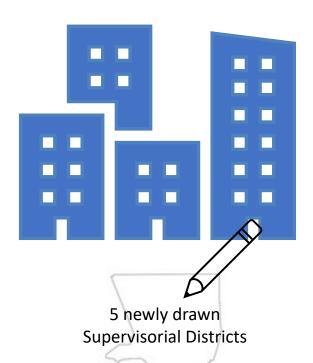
"...intentionally fragmented the Hispanic population among the various districts in order to dilute the effect of the Hispanic vote in future elections and preserve incumbencies of the Anglo members of the Board of Supervisors."

"When the dust has settled and local passions have cooled, this case will be remembered for its lucid demonstration that elected officials engaged in the single-minded pursuit of incumbency can run roughshod over the rights of protected minorities.... The record is littered with telltale signs that reapportionments going back at least as far as 1959 were motivated, to no small degree, by the desire to assure that no supervisorial district would include too much of the burgeoning Hispanic population."

Source: Justin Levitt, Esq., Loyola Law School faculty:

https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Justin_L_presentation_03_10_21.pdf





Topics

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Where to draw the lines?

U.S. Constitution, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, Cal. Election Code § 21534

District lines will be adopted using the following criteria in order of priority:

- 1. Each district shall be <u>reasonably equal in total resident population</u> to the other districts, except where deviation is required to comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 or allowable by law.
- 2. Districts shall comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- 3. Districts shall be geographically contiguous.
- 4. The <u>geographic integrity of city, local neighborhood, or community of interest</u> shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division.
- 5. To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with numbers 1-4 above, districts shall be drawn to encourage geographic compactness.

Besides the above criteria, districts shall not be drawn for purposes of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.





Where to draw the lines?

U.S. Constitution, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, Cal. Election Code § 21534

Simply put:

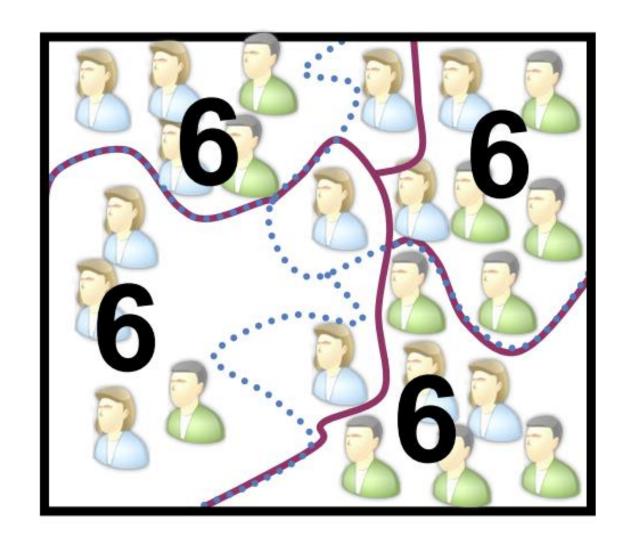
- Equal population about 2 million people per supervisorial district, based on U.S. Census 2020 data
- Race and ethnicity
- Contiguity
- Cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interest
- Compactness
- Partisan favoritism







Every 10 years, the district lines have to be redrawn to make each district even in size again.



Source: Common Cause of California, https://www.commoncause.org/california/wp-content/uploads/sites/29/2021/01/Kathay-Redistricting-101.pdf



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Voting Rights Act Implications

Are there sizable, relatively concentrated minority communities?

Burbank

Glendale

Los
Angeles National

West
Covina

Montebello

Inglewood

Long Beach

Santa Ana

PACIFIC

- Are there sizable, relatively concentrated minority communities?
- Do the minority communities have distinct electoral preferences?
- Did (or do) underrepresented minorities face discrimination?
- Can we design districts to give minorities a fair shot?



Los Angeles, 2016

NH White

Hispanic Asian

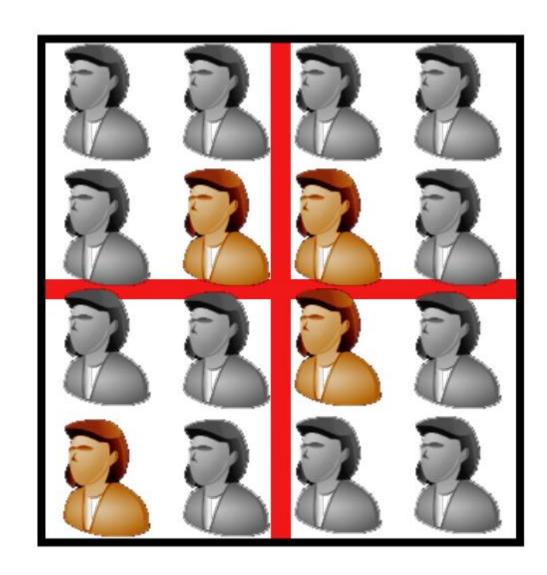
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Credit: Washington Post



Example of how redistricting can take away the minority voting rights.

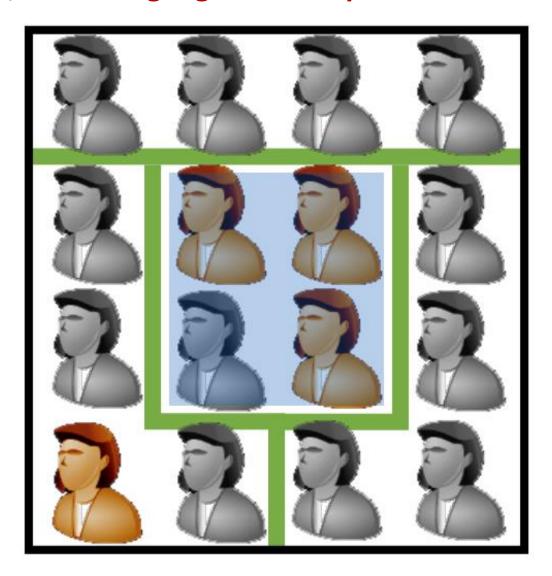
Minorities make up only ¼ in all 4 districts.



If a majority can be drawn, the Voting Rights Act requires it.

Example of how redistricting can allow communities to elect candidates of their choice.

Minorities make up only % of this district.



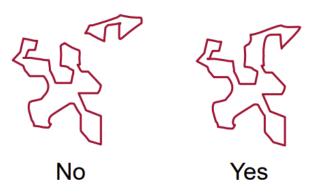


Where to draw the lines?

U.S. Constitution, 52 U.S.C. § 10301, Cal. Election Code § 21534

Simply put:

- Equal population
- Race and ethnicity
- Contiguity All parts of a district must be connected to each other
- Cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interest
- Compactness
- Partisan favoritism



Source: Justin Levitt, Esq., Loyola Law School faculty: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Justin L presentation 03 10 21.pdf



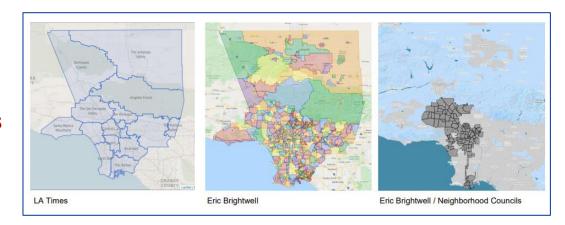


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Simply put:

- Equal population
- Race and ethnicity
- Contiguity
- Cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interest
- Compactness
- Partisan favoritism







Communities of Interest

Minimize division of a city, local neighborhood, or local community of interest:

"A community of interest is a contiguous population that shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates."



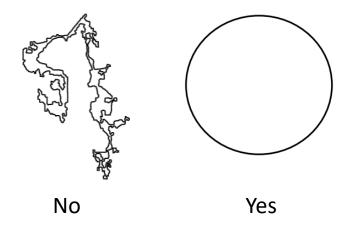


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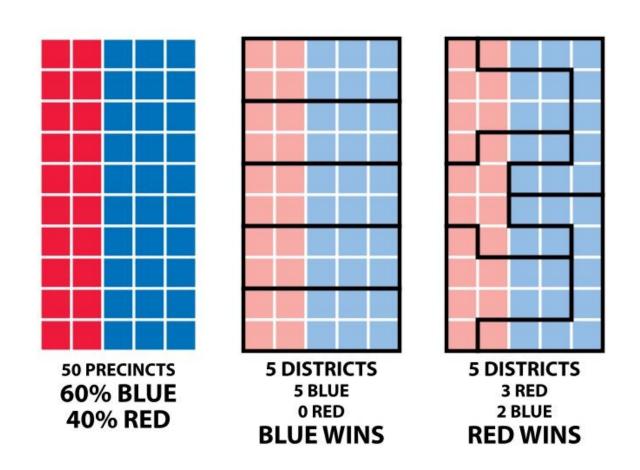
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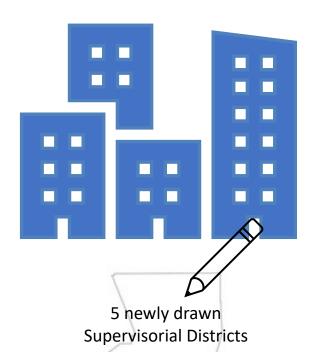


Why where you draw the lines matter



Source: League of Women Voters of Georgia, https://my.lwv.org/georgia/redistricting

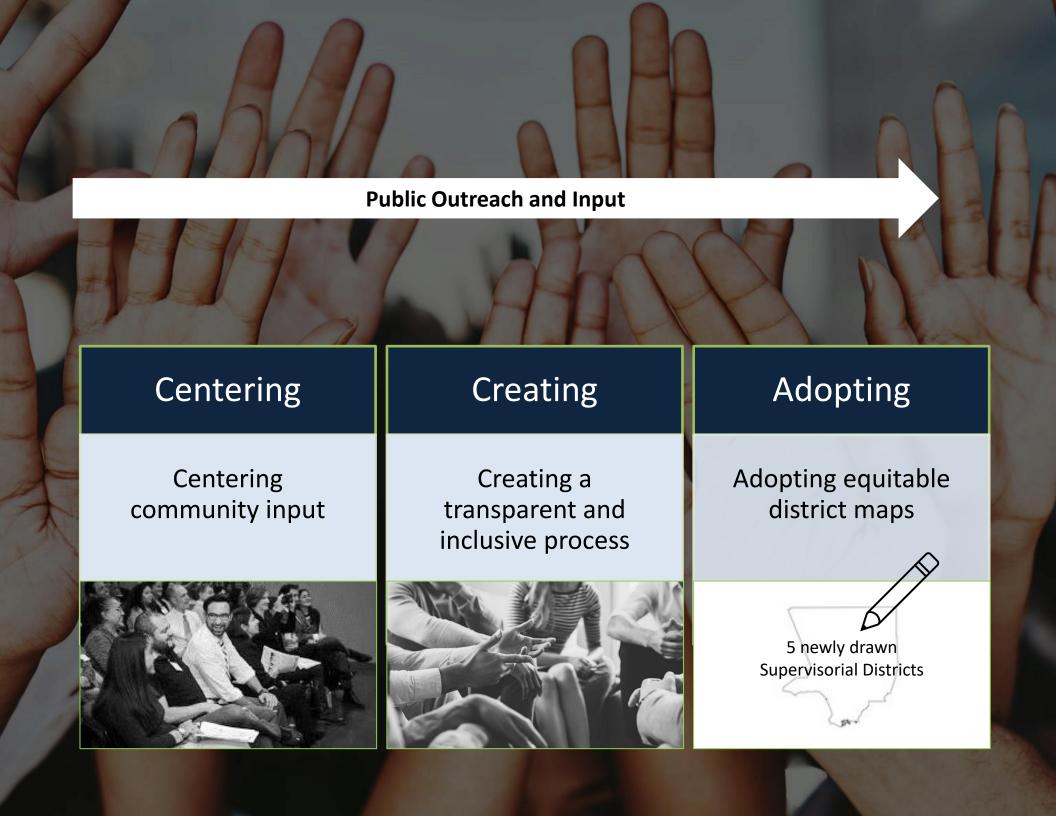




Topics

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How can the public participate in Redistricting?

Get Involved

- Sign up to stay informed about and participate in Redistricting
- Attend CRC virtual meetings: 2nd and 4th
 Wednesday at 7p at:
- Submit redistricting plans once the Census 2020 data are available

Workshops and Public Hearings

- Attend workshops
- 7 public forums and 7 public hearings in May-July 2021 before the release of the U.S. Census Bureau data in late September 2021
- 2 public hearings in Fall 2021 to review proposed CRC Redistricting Plan options

Sign Up and Participate in Redistricting:

https://redistricting.lacounty.gov





Upcoming Public Hearings

	Tentative Dates	Public Forum	Public Hearing
SD 1	Wed., May 19	5:00-6:30 pm	7:00 pm on
SD 2	Wed., June 2	5:00-6:30 pm	7:00 pm on
SD 3	Wed., June 16	5:00-6:30 pm	7:00 pm on
SD 4	Wed., June 30	5:00-6:30 pm	7:00 pm on
SD 5	Wed., June 30	5:00-6:30 pm	7:00 pm on
Spanish	Sat., May 22	10:00-11:30am	Noon on
General	Sat., July 10	10:00-11:30am	Noon on



CRC 2021 Milestones

Oath of Office
Orientation
CRC Bylaws
Co-Chairs
Brown Act Training

Public Outreach Plan approved Plan initiated with 2 Outreach Workshops CRC Education CRC Education (ongoing) Public Outreach At least 7 Public Hearings Sept. 30: 2020 U.S. Census Data Available Redistricting Mapping Software Available for

Public Use

CRC Review of Public Input on Redistricting Maps and Plans CRC Proposed

CRC Proposed Redistricting Plan Options

2 Public Hearings

7-Day Posting of CRC Redistricting Plan for public comment Final Redistricting Plan (with time built-in for County to develop final maps)

Jan 2021

Feb-Mar-Apr 2021 May-Jun-Jul 2021 Aug-Sep-Oct 2021

Oct-Nov 2021

Dec 15, 2021





For more information: redistricting.lacounty.gov

Any questions?





Our CRC Commissioners

Co-Chair Daniel Mayeda Co-Chair Carolyn Williams

Commissioner Jean Franklin
Commissioner David Holtzman
Commissioner Mark Mendoza
Commissioner Apolonio Morales
Commissioner Nelson Obregon

Commissioner Priscilla Orpinela-Segura

Commissioner Hailes Soto
Commissioner Saira Soto
Commissioner Priya Sridharan
Commissioner Brian Stecher
Commissioner John Vento
Commissioner Doreena Wong





Sign up and stay informed: https://redistricting.lacounty.gov



Attend or participate virtually in CRC meetings and public hearings: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82726060927



<u>Listen</u> only to CRC meetings and public hearings by calling: (669) 900-9128, enter: 827 2606 0927#



View CRC meetings and public hearings on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/LACountyRedistricting/

Submit written comments via:

https://publiccomment.redistricting.lacounty.gov/

By mail: Los Angeles County CRC, P.O. Box 56447, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413



LA County CRC Staff

Executive Director

Gayla Kraetsch Hartsough, Ph.D. (818) 907-0397 ghartsough@crc.lacounty.gov

CRC Staff

Thai V. Le (Doctoral Candidate, USC)
GIS, Public Policy, and Technical Support

Carlos De Alba Marketing, Media, and Outreach Consultant Independent Legal Counsel

Holly O. Whatley, Esq., Shareholder Pamela Graham, Esq., Senior Counsel

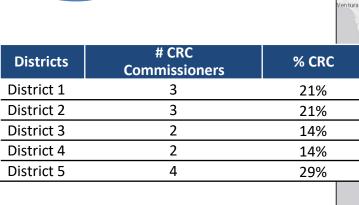
Colantuono, Highsmith & Whatley, PC 790 E. Colorado Blvd., Suite 850 Pasadena, CA 91101-2109 (213) 542-5700 tel (213) 542-5710 fax hwhatley@chwlaw.us

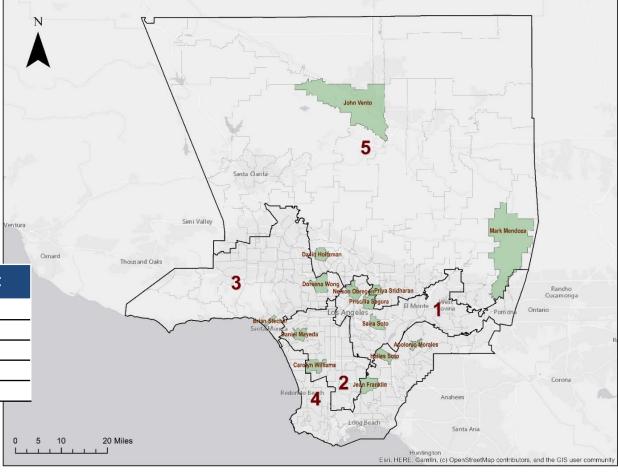




Supervisorial District Representation on CRC











What is Redistricting?

- Process of drawing the lines of legislative districts to ensure equal and equitable political representation of residents
- Occurs once very decade in the year following the decennial census
- Affects political districts at:
 - Federal level congressional districts
 - State level assembly and senate districts
 - Local level county supervisorial, city council, school board, and special districts





Census 2020 Update

- U.S. Census Bureau provides a snapshot of how many people there are and where they live.
- Every 10 years, the United States attempts to count every person in the country in its Decennial Census, as mandated in the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 2), to:
 - Determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives (a process called apportionment)
 - Distribute billions in Federal funds to local communities
- Because of COVID-19, the end date for the 2020 Decennial Census was extended to October 15, 2020.
- Census 2020 was first time done online; therefore, increased County focus to reach out to "Hard to Count" populations
- Will not know Census 2020 outcomes until September 30, 2021





Public Outreach Plan

- I. Overview: Plan Purpose and Redistricting Overview
- II. Public Access and Outreach: Website, Other CRC Communication Vehicles, Building on Existing Organizational Networks, Media Outlets and Media Buys
- III. Public Involvement: Overview, Threshold Languages, Timetable, Redistricting Map Submissions, Metrics

Sign Up to Stay Informed about and Participate in Redistricting:

https://redistricting.lacounty.gov



Common Cause Example





Source: Common Cause of California, https://www.commoncause.org/california/wp-content/uploads/sites/29/2021/01/Kathay-Redistricting-101.pdf